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Some time ago I was requested by a teacher to give him the name of some work, easy of access, containing reproductions of manuscripts of the Latin authors commonly read in the preparatory schools. I naturally named first an American work, the book entitled *Latin Manuscripts*, published by Professor H. W. Johnston in 1897 (Scott, Foresman and Company, \$2.25). This book was the outcome of a course of lectures given in 1896, in the Summer School of Indiana University, to the Teachers' Class on Palaeography. Since school editions of classical authors present varying texts, and since some school editions discuss various readings of difficult passages, questions relating to palaeography and text criticism inevitably arise even in the Secondary School. To help teachers in the Secondary Schools to answer such questions was the aim of the book. In the body of the work (pages 13-122) are discussed I, The History of the Manuscripts: The Making of the Manuscripts (13-26), The Publication and Distribution of Books (27-34), The Transmission of the Books (35-47), The Keeping of the Manuscripts (48-60); II, The Science of Palaeography: Styles of Writing (61-78), The Errors of the Scribes (79-92); III, The Science of Criticism: Methods and Terminology of Criticism (95-99), Textual Criticism (100-113), Individual Criticism (114-122). On pages 125-130 there is a description of the 16 plates which form a most valuable part of the book: these include facsimiles of a page from two different manuscripts of Caesar, five of Cicero, three of Vergil, one of Catullus, two of Horace, two of Sallust, and one of Terence. The Vergilian facsimiles consist of reproductions of the Codex Palatinus, Saeculum IV-V, of the Schedae Vaticanae, Saec. IV, and of the Codex Sangallensis, Saec. IV, giving respectively Georgics 1.277-299, Georgics 1.61-80, Aeneid 6.688-705 (with 678 inserted between 695 and 696). The first is written in rustic capitals, the other two in square capitals. The facsimiles of Caesar are of the Codex Floriacensis or Parisinus 5763 (Meusel's B) and of the Codex Vindobonensis (Meusel's f), which give minuscule writing of the ninth and of the twelfth or the thirteenth century. The parts of Caesar represented are in the one case the close of the Second Book and the beginning of the Third

Book of the De Bello Gallico, in the other De Bello Civili 1.25.6 *posset* . . . 1.27.2 *quod ab*. Of the Cicero facsimiles one, that from the Codex Rhe-naugiensis 127 (Baiter and Kayser's R), a minuscule MS. of the eleventh century, gives the close of the Cato Maior and the beginning of the First Oration Against Catiline. Another, from a fragmentary manuscript, the Codex Parisinus 18525, written in minuscules of the twelfth century, containing fragments of the First and the Second Orations Against Catiline, gives Cat. 1.12.29 *vocibus* to the end of that Oration and the first part of the Second Oration. The facsimiles are in all cases full-page or more and are well done.

Professor Johnston's book is based throughout on excellent authorities and is a very useful and valuable work.

For many years past A. W. Sijthoff, at Leyden, has been publishing photographic reproductions, complete, of well-known Greek and Latin manuscripts, such as the Codex Palatinus C of Plautus, Codex Venetus A. Marciianus 454 of the Iliad, Codex Vossianus Oblongus of Lucretius, the Codex Ravennas of Aristophanes. These are, of necessity, extremely expensive. In 1909, however, Sijthoff published a work entitled *Album Palaeographicum, Tabulae LIV Selectae ex cunctis iam editis Tomis Codicum Graecorum et Latinorum photographice depictorum duce Scatone de Vries Bibliothecae Universitatis Leidensis Praefecto* (24 marks, about \$5.50). The pages are large (21 by 14 inches: the printed portion is 12½ by 9 inches). Tabulae 1-8 give Greek Uncial MSS. of the fourth to the sixth centuries, Tabulae 9-20 Greek minuscule MSS. from the ninth to the eleventh centuries. Tabulae 21-24 give four pages of the Codex Vindobonensis of Livy, which contain parts of Books 41, 42, and 44. Tabulae 29-36 give pages from two manuscripts of Tacitus, showing parts of the *Annales* and of the *Historiae*. Tabulae 37-40 give four pages of the Codex Ambrosianus H.75 Inf. of Terence, a minuscule manuscript of the ninth or the tenth century. These pages are particularly interesting, because two of them show some of the well-known Terentian miniatures and one (40) shows part of the Commentary of Eugraphius. Since the one purpose of this editorial is to name

a few works touching Latin manuscripts that are relatively inexpensive I may note here that these Terentian miniatures may be studied conveniently in Harvard Studies 14 (96 plates, with description by K. E. Weston), in Professor M. H. Morgan's translation of the Phormio (published by John Wilson and Son, Cambridge, 1894), and in Jacob Van Wageningen's Album Terentianum (P. Noordhoff, Groningen, 1907). Tabulae 41-44 give pages from four different plays of Plautus, from the Codex Palatinus C. On pages I-XXXV there is an elaborate Enarratio Tabularum. This book, it will be seen, does not come into direct contact with the work of the Secondary School, but it forms a very good collection of excellent facsimiles of important manuscripts; it is a very convenient means of studying manuscripts, especially for those of limited means who are not within reach of a great library.

The collections of manuscripts in the Vatican have been represented by two inexpensive publications: Specimina Codicum Graecorum Vaticanorum, by Franchi de' Cavalieri and Joh. Leitzmann (1910), and Specimina Codicum Latinorum Vaticanorum, by Franciscus Ehrle and Paulus Liebaert (Bonn, A. Marcus and E. Webber, 1912. 6 Marks). The former work I have not seen. The latter contains 50 plates, all excellent. Several of these give facsimiles from manuscripts of Vergil. The plates are accompanied by a small volume, of 28 pages, describing the plates. For a review of the book see The Classical Review 26.233. I hope no one will think that by referring to this review I endorse the flippancy of its opening paragraph—a flippancy which is becoming a marked characteristic of The Classical Review, at least in dealing with foreign publications, particularly American.

In 1892 or 1893 Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, then Principal Librarian of the British Museum, published a Handbook of Greek and Latin Palaeography. The book was well received. Its value, however, was impaired by the small size of the illustrations; these gave, commonly, only small sections of the pages of the manuscripts from which they were selected. In 1912, the author, now Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, revised the book thoroughly, and, through the generosity of the Clarendon Press, at Oxford, was able to bring out a sumptuous volume of 600 large pages, illustrated by 250 facsimiles, in practically all cases excellently done, and in all cases of sufficient size to give a fair idea of the manuscript under discussion. In pages 1-92 the author deals with writing materials and books; in 93-271 with Greek palaeography, in 272-570 with Latin Palaeography. On pages 571-583 there is a Bibliography, and finally, on 584-600 an Index. It is too much to expect that any book shall be satisfactory in all details (for one matter on which this work speaks in uncertain tones see the discussion

of the *umbilicus* in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 6.177-178), but beyond question the present work will long remain an authority in its field, and for English-speaking students the one indispensable volume on the subjects with which it deals. Unfortunately its price (\$11.00) puts it out of reach of many teachers.

To these fragmentary remarks, which constitute, I am well aware, a mere scratching of the surface, I add one more comment. Those who are interested in manuscripts may keep themselves fairly well informed concerning new discoveries and new publications in this field with the aid of The American Year Book and The New International Year Book. Of these the former has an article annually, by Professor Clifford H. Moore, of Harvard, on the additions to ancient literature made through the discovery of papyri, the latter has an article yearly, by Professor Knapp, on Classical Philology, in which some attention is paid to progress in palaeography. More important than either of these, however, are the chapters on Greek Palaeography and Textual Criticism, Latin Palaeography and Textual Criticism, and Papyri, which form features of The Year's Work in Classical Studies, published by The Classical Association of England. As I was putting the final touches to this paper I received a copy of The Britannica Year Book for 1913. This contains a short but very useful article on Palaeography, by Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, covering work in this field during the last three years.

C. K.

ON READING LATIN

Reading Latin should be distinguished from translating Latin. Axiomatic as this proposition may sound, experience and observation have led me to believe that the two processes are frequently confused, and that this confusion is one of the most subtle and pervasive foes of all really vital Latin teaching. Many pupils arrive at their third or even fourth year of Latin study without ever having realized that *reading* and *translating* a foreign language, whether ancient or modern, are two quite distinct processes requiring the exercise of different sets of faculties and having in view the attainment of different ends. This confusion such students betray in their very understanding of the English words 'read' and 'translate', so that, if you ask them to read a Latin sentence, they commonly begin immediately to translate it. This habitual action shows not only that reading and translating are often confused, but also that too much emphasis has been placed on translation, with the result that the pupil has been led to regard this as the be-all and the end-all of Latin study, and to look on reading, if he thinks of it at all, as a sort of impertinence or extraneous superfluity.

Now, as it is the purpose of this paper to lay